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NINETEEN-EIGHTEEN CATALOGUE

ROCKMONT NURSERY

1893-1918 Twenty-fifth Year 1893-1918



D. M. ANDREWS, Owner
BOULDER, COLORADO

This is my 1918 list. The 1919
catalogue will be sent in ~~January~~

Feb

ROCKMONT NURSERY

BOULDER, COLORADO

D. M. ANDREWS, Owner

General Information

From a small beginning twenty-five years ago, this business has developed into one of the most complete and up-to-date ornamental nursery establishments in the west. A steady growth year by year has amply justified a fixed and invariable policy of fair dealing, which is the past, present and future policy of Rockmont Nursery.

Notwithstanding an admitted shortage of ornamental nursery stock throughout the country and partial inability to import as formerly from war-stricken Europe, together with the uncertainties of transportation and labor conditions, I feel reasonably sure that I can take care of the requirements of my customers almost as usual. For the past season or two I have grown in greater quantity than ever before the important items for ornamental planting, including trees, shrubs, vines, evergreens and hardy flowers. The salable stock in Rockmont Nursery, Colorado-grown, fully acclimated and ready for prompt shipment as soon as the season opens, exceeds now both in quantity and quality any previous inventory.

Rockmont Nursery is located at Boulder in Northern Colorado, altitude 5,300 feet above sea-level. This latitude and altitude with water for frequent irrigation and an abundance of sunshine, develops hardiness and a rugged constitution, with sturdy tops and plenty of fibrous roots. This class of stock, which is especially valuable for cold climates, we deliver well packed and it invariably makes satisfied customers.

Boulder has a population of 12,000, is a noted summer resort for tourists, has good hotels, schools, churches and no saloons. The State University of Colorado is here, a famous Chautauqua which furnishes six weeks of entertainment and instruction, scenic drives and strenuous mountain climbs rivaling the Alps. We have mines, a rich farming district, the best of pure mountain water for domestic and irrigation purposes and many other opportunities for both visitor and resident to live comfortably and happily. If interested, write to the Boulder Commercial Association, Boulder, Colorado.

Shipping facilities are of the best, with three railroads and three Express companies, excellent and frequent service.

Time of Shipment. The spring season develops slowly in Colorado, beginning near the end of March, continuing till about May 15th. The spring season is best for planting the stock offered in this catalogue. While it is often practicable to plant this class of stock also in the fall, on the other hand, the specialties of my fall catalogue are not available for spring planting.

Fall Catalogue. The Mountain Flowers of Colorado include a great many choice alpine and plants suitable for rock gardens, hardy cacti, rare yuccas, etc. Many of these become active so early in the spring that they can be handled more safely in late summer or autumn when they are dormant. A full list of these, together with some entirely new, will be offered in my fall catalogue. Other stock suitable for fall planting, especially Peonies and Iris will be included. A copy will be mailed to all whose names have recently been placed on my mailing list and to others upon request.

No retail orders can be accepted this spring for Alpines, Rock-Plants, Cacti, etc., or other plants not offered in this catalogue.

Substitution. On much assorted orders containing long lists of only one or a few of a kind, I reserve the right to substitute equal value for anything that may be out of stock. If you will name a few items as second choice I shall follow your wishes as fully as possible. While I am glad to cooperate with anyone doing experimental work with plants, I prefer to have such orders in the fall, as it is possible then to give them better attention than in the spring.

Prices are net for the quantities mentioned, except that six of one kind and grade will be sold at the dozen rate, twenty-five at the hundred rate. Prices do not in

clude delivery. Do not forget postage if you want small parcels by mail. I reserve the right to advance prices without notice. This does not apply to orders which I have accepted, and early orders will be quite sure to secure stock without advance

Packing. No charge is made for boxes or packing, except for Specimen Evergreens and large shade trees. When less than four of similar grade are ordered, packing will be charged for at cost; four or more packed free. Great care is taken in packing to insure safe delivery, and to avoid unnecessary weight.

Delivery. Owing to congested traffic conditions, only local shipments may travel safely by freight. Parcel Post is economical for first and second zone, but beyond that distance express is usually cheaper. Shipments will be forwarded usually by express, charges collect, unless otherwise instructed. I always pack as light as possible to reduce cost of transportation.

Visitors. As my office and nursery are some distance apart, visitors are requested to make an appointment. May is the best time to see German Iris, June for Peonies, late June for Japanese Iris. Trees shrubs and evergreens are at their best in mid-summer.

Correspondence. Please write letters of inquiry on a separate sheet from your order. Questions should be stated briefly and early in the season, as there is very little time for correspondence after the shipping season begins.

If when ordering you will include the address of a friend who is a real, sure-enough lover of trees, shrubs or flowers, and is able to gratify such a hobby, I shall be pleased to send a catalogue and to add some little item to your order which I think will please. I do not buy addresses, and do not wish long lists; only one or two from a customer. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

February, Nineteen Eighteen.

D. M. ANDREWS.

CONDENSED CULTURAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR TREES.

Planting. Trim out about one third of the top to offset the loss of roots. Dig holes a few inches deeper and wider all around than the spread of the roots. Fill in a mound of fine soil in the center of the hole high enough to support the tree at the same level as when growing in the nursery. Spread out the roots, fill in and tamp firmly plenty of good moist soil to bring to grade, leaving a depression for watering.

Watering. Water from June first to September fifteenth once a week, enough to reach the deepest roots, making no exception for rainfall. If ground is moist do not water when planting, and after September watering should be gradually suspended to once in three or four weeks till freezing weather and then discontinued.

Do not water a little every day, as the soil will become sour and dense, so that air cannot get to the roots.

Culture. The top soil should be loosened occasionally during the summer to a depth of two or three inches. Do not let the sod grow up to the trunk of the tree before the end of the second season. At the end of summer all the branches which are without leaves and dry can be removed, cutting back to the live wood. In December cover the ground over the roots with manure, removing it in April. During the winter branches which have exceeded the lines of symmetrical development may be shortened or removed.

Deciduous Trees

In a climate marked by such extreme local variations as are found in Colorado, the selection of suitable trees for planting is no easy problem. We do not plant trees for a year, nor for a decade, but for a generation; and it is important that the tree we plant be well suited to the place in order that it may thrive year after year.

Speaking for the average planter, we want a tree that will make the right rate of growth, neither too fast nor too slow; one whose ultimate proportions both as to height and spread of branches will correctly fill the space and no more. We want a tree of good clean habit which will be healthy and require a minimum of pruning or other attention to keep it in proper shape. More than all we require a tree of sturdy habit, with a good branching system and strength of fiber to resist damage by wind or snow, and sufficient hardiness to be well within the limitations of our climate. Trees which will answer these requirements are preeminently the trees for this region.

TWELVE PREEMINENT TREES FOR COLORADO.

In the list which follows I have made the choice as representative as possible. It is by no means exclusive, as several other trees have nearly as good credentials. Most of the twelve trees are as good for ranch as for city use. Several trees not included have special uses of less general importance.

Maples head the list, not because of relative value but because the botanical name *Acer* stands first in the alphabet.

Wier's Cut-leaved Soft Maple (*Acer dasycarpum* Wierii) is an improvement every way upon the ordinary Soft Maple, is fully as hardy and grows as rapidly. It is more graceful, both in habit of growth and in foliage, and is rarely broken by snow.

The Norway Maple (*Acer Platanoides*) makes a dense, rounded head with dark green, healthy foliage, smooth bark, and is an aristocrat among trees. Its rate of growth is a little slower than the Elm or Ash, but it is a tree you will take more pride in. It naturally assumes a symmetrical form with little pruning, so that its ultimate development is equal to trees of more rapid growth if much wood is removed by pruning.

Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*) is much less spreading than the Norway, and is the ideal tree for a narrow street or any restricted space where rapid growth is not required. Maples make their best development in a moist, mellow loam, the Norway and Sugar Maples making a comparatively rapid growth under such conditions. They cannot thrive in poor soil with insufficient moisture and are not recommended for high altitudes.

The Western Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*) is a tree related to the Elm, has the same rate of growth, is more symmetrical in form, and more resistant to drought. Southern forms of this species are not hardy; my present stock is grown from seed saved along the Missouri River in Dakota, and it is doubtful if there is a hardier or better all around street or avenue tree than this. It is especially recom-

mended for the north and for high altitudes. The native Hackberry (*Celtis reticulata*) is a smaller tree of slower growth, but extremely hardy and drought-resistant.

Russian Olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolius*) is a rapid-growing tree of small dimensions with a low spreading habit; too low for a street tree. It is extremely hardy, resists drought and alkali and is especially valuable for windbreaks. It will grow at comparatively high altitudes. Its pleasing form and very attractive silvery foliage make it a popular ornamental.

The Green Ash (*Fraxinus lanceolata*) is widely recommended for dry conditions, and is the form most commonly seen in Colorado. The White Ash is equally good, a more symmetrical tree and probably as hardy. It doubtless hybridizes with the Green Ash, as it is difficult to obtain it true to type.

The Thornless Honey Locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos inermis*) is a greatly improved form for use as a shade tree. The Honey Locust is often confused with the Black Locust (*Robinia*), which has fragrant white flowers, but which, unfortunately, has become so badly infested with borers in many sections that it cannot be safely recommended. The Thornless Honey Locust as a shade tree, street tree, or for wind-breaks is unsurpassed for this region. It grows faster than the Ash or Elm, stands drought, alkali, wind and poor soil better than any other one tree. It belongs to the clover family, and like other members of this family is a nitrogen producer and does not impoverish the soil to the same extent as other trees.

Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*) grows best in a rich, moist soil. It is a valuable tree for the foothill region from Fort Collins southward, and for the irrigated valleys of the western part of the state. It serves both for utility and ornament.

There is need for a large tree of rapid growth as exemplified by the Cottonwood family, which includes also the various Poplars. The cotton nuisance is easily overcome by propagating from cuttings from male trees which are cottonless. The extra broad spreading form of the Common Western Cottonwood and the comparatively narrow, upright growth of the Lance-leaved and Carolina Poplars do not in either type constitute the ideal shape of head for a shade tree.

A new Poplar, which is undoubtedly the best type yet discovered, is the hybrid between the Common Western and the Lance-leaved Cottonwoods, and has been named *Populus Andrewsii* for the proprietor of the Rockmont Nursery by Prof. Charles S. Sargent of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University.

The **Andrews' Poplar**, (*Populus Andrewsii*), is a cottonless form and is being propagated in quantity, to be distributed the spring of 1920. None will be offered for sale before that date. It is intermediate in habit of growth and foliage. The leaves, broad heart-shaped, are thick and leathery and very dark green. The branching habit is symmetrical and compact, forming a

rounded head supported by a clean trunk and smooth forking branches, a unique feature among Cottonwoods. The branches are therefore rigid at base where great strength is required. The method of propagation employed insures the cottonless character and perfect uniformity of growth, so desirable for street and avenue planting.

State Experiment Stations may have sample free.

The **Lombardy Poplar** (*Populus nigra fastigiata*) because of its extremely narrow, upright habit is indispensable in a limited way, although *Populus Bolleana* and *Populus Suaveolens* can replace it to some extent.

The **Pin Oak** (*Quercus palustris*) is one of three species which are about equally valuable, the others being Red and Burr Oaks. Of the three, the Burr Oak is probably hardiest, but rather less ornamental. Oaks are hard-wood trees, very long-lived, and grow at about the same rate as Norway Maple, Hackberry or Ash. A little care is required in transplanting, but when established they are unsurpassed for symmetry of form and beauty of foliage.

The **American Elm** (*Ulmus Americana*) is a favorite everywhere. Its adaptability to changes in environment is exceptional among trees. It will endure considerable drought, but for the more arid sections, Honey Locust, Ash, Hackberry and Russian Olive have a slight advantage.

Price List of Trees

ACER—MAPLE.

Each, per 12

Acer ginnala , Tartarian Maple.		
4 to 5 feet	\$.75	\$ 7.50
5-6 feet	1.00	10.00
Acer dasycarpum , Soft Maple.		
8 to 10 feet	1.00	10.00
10-12 feet	1.50	15.00
Acer dasycarpum Wierii , Wier's Maple.		
6-8 feet	1.25	12.50
10-12 feet	2.00	
18 feet, 3 inch caliper	5.00	
Acer Platanoides , Norway Maple.		
6-8 feet	1.00	10.00
8-10 feet	1.50	15.00
10-12 feet	2.00	
Acer platanoides Schwedleri , (Purple Leaf).		
10-12 feet	2.00	
Acer saccharum , Hard or Sugar Maple.		
6-8 feet	1.00	10.00
8-10 feet	1.50	15.00
10-12 feet	2.00	

ALNUS—ALDER.

Alnus tenuifolius , Western Alder.		
5-6 feet	.75	7.50

BETULA—BIRCH.

Betula alba , White Birch.		
8-10 feet	1.50	15.00

Betula alba pendula, Cut-leaved Weeping Birch.

5-6 feet	1.00	10.00
6-8 feet	1.50	15.00

Betula fontinalis, Rocky Mountain Birch.

4-6 feet	1.00	10.00
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CRATAEGUS—HAWTHORN.

Crataegus cerronis , Red Haw.		
3-4 feet	.75	7.50

Crataegus saligna , Black Haw.		
6-8 feet	1.00	10.00

ELAEAGNUS—RUSSIAN OLIVE.

Elaeagnus angustifolius , Russian Olive.		
6-8 feet	1.25	12.50

FRAXINUS—ASH.

Fraxinus Americana , American Ash.		
8-10 feet	1.00	10.00
10-12 feet	1.50	15.00

Fraxinus nigra , Black Ash.		
6-8 feet	1.50	

GLEDITSIA—HONEY LOCUST.

Gleditsia triacanthos inermis , Thornless Honey Locust.		
6-8 feet (\$60.00 per 100)	1.00	10.00
8-10 feet	1.50	15.00
10-12 feet	2.00	20.00

Seedlings, 12 to 18 inch,	\$2.50	per
hundred,	\$22.00	per 1,000.

GYMNOCLADUS—COFFEE TREE.

<i>Gymnocladus Canadensis</i> , Coffee Tree.		
8-10 feet (fine stock)-----	2.00	

JUGLANS—WALNUT.

<i>Juglans nigra</i> , Black Walnut.		
4-5 feet -----	.75	7.50
5-6 feet -----	1.00	10.00

MALUS—FLOWERING CRAB.

<i>Malus coronarius</i> , Sweet-scented Crab.		
4-5 feet -----	.75	
<i>Malus loensis</i> , Iowa Crab.		
5-6 feet -----	1.00	
<i>Malus Bechtelii</i> , Double-flowering Crab.		
3-4 feet -----	.75	7.50
<i>Malus floribunda</i> , Japanese Crab.		
4-5 feet -----	.75	7.50

POPULUS—COTTONWOOD, POPLAR.

<i>Populus accuminata</i> , Lance-leaved Poplar.		
8-10 feet (cottonless)-----	1.25	
<i>Populus angustifolius</i> , Narrow-leaved Cottonwood.		
8-10 feet -----	1.25	
<i>Populus alba</i> , Silver-leaved Poplar.		
8-10 feet -----	1.25	12.50
<i>Populus alba Boleana</i> , Bolle's Poplar.		
6-8 feet -----	1.25	
<i>Populus nigra fastigiata</i> , Lombardy Poplar.		
8-10 feet -----	1.00	10.00
10-12 feet -----	1.25	12.50
<i>Populus Sargentii</i> , Western Cottonwood.		
8-10 feet -----	1.00	10.00
<i>Populus Suavolens</i> , Chinese Poplar.		
8-10 feet -----	1.25	12.50

PRUNUS—WILD PLUM.

<i>Prunus Americana</i> , Wild Plum.		
2-3 feet -----	.35	3.50

QUERCUS—OAK.

<i>Quercus alba</i> , White Oak.		
5-6 feet -----	2.00	
8-10 feet -----	5.00	
<i>Quercus acuminata</i> , Chestnut Oak.		
5-6 feet -----	1.50	
<i>Quercus Imbricaria</i> , Shingle Oak.		
5-6 feet -----	1.50	
<i>Quercus palustris</i> , Pin Oak.		
5-6 feet -----	1.50	15.00

ROBINIA—FLOWERING LOCUST.

<i>Robinia Neo-Mexicana</i> , Pink Locust.		
4-6 feet -----	1.00	

SALIX—WILLOW.

<i>Salix Aurea</i> , Russian Golden Willow.		
6-8 feet -----	.75	7.50
<i>Salix pentandra</i> , Laurel-leaved Willow.		
5-6 feet -----	.75	7.50

SORBUS—MOUNTAIN ASH.

<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> , Mountain Ash.		
6-8 feet -----	1.25	

TILIA—LINDEN.

<i>Tilia Americana</i> , American Linden.		
4-6 feet -----	1.00	
<i>Tilia Europea</i> , European Linden.		
4-6 feet -----	1.00	10.00

ULMUS—ELM.

<i>Ulmus Americana</i> , American Elm.		
8-10 feet -----	1.00	10.00
10-12 feet (1½-2 inch cal.)--	1.50	15.00
12-15 feet (2-2½ inch cal.)--	2.00	20.00
<i>Ulmus Klemmeri</i> , Klemmer's Scotch Elm.		
8-10 feet -----	1.25	
10-12 feet (very stocky)----	2.00	
<i>Ulmus scabra</i> , Scotch Elm.		
6-8 feet -----	1.00	

Vines and Climbers

<i>Ampelopsis Engelmanni</i> , Engelmann Ivy.		
Strong, 3-year -----	.35	3.50
<i>Ampelopsis vitacea</i> , Woodbine.		
Strong, 3-year -----	.35	2.50
<i>Celastrus scandens</i> , Bitter Sweet.		
Strong, 3-year -----	.35	3.50
<i>Clematis coccinea</i> , Scarlet Clematis.		
3-year, flowering plants----	.35	3.50
<i>Clematis crispa</i> , Lavender Clematis.		
3-year, flowering plants----	.35	3.50
<i>Clematis ligusticifolia</i> , Virgins Bower.		
Strong roots -----	.35	3.50
<i>Clematis paniculata</i> , Japanese Clematis.		
Strong roots -----	.35	3.50
<i>Euonymus radicans</i> , Japanese Ivy.		
Strong 3-year clumps -----	.50	5.00
<i>Humulus Neo-Mexicanus</i> , Hop Vine.		
Strong roots -----	.35	2.50
<i>Lonicera aurea reticulata</i> , Honeysuckle.		
3-year clumps -----	.35	3.50
<i>Lonicera Halleana</i> , Hall's Honeysuckle.		
3-year clumps -----	.35	3.50
<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i> , Scarlet Trumpet.		
Strong plants -----	.35	3.50
<i>Polygonum Baldschuanicum</i> , Lace Vine.		
3-year, strong -----	.75	
<i>Vinca minor</i> Myrtle.		
Clumps -----	.25	2.50
<i>Vitis vulpina</i> , Wild Grape.		
Strong clumps, 3-year -----	.35	3.50
<i>Wisteria</i> , blue or white, either color.		
Extra heavy clumps -----	.50	5.00

Hedges and Windbreaks

It still seems necessary to warn Colorado people against planting the California Privet for hedges, as it is not reliably hardy in any part of the state.

It is obvious that for a hedge plant, hardiness is a prime essential. The Common or English Privet, (*Ligustrum vulgare*), also known as European Privet, is hardy

and makes a close, compact hedge of fine appearance. More recently, two other kinds of Privet have come into prominence for hedges. These are the Northern Amoor Privet and the Ibota Privet. Their habit of growth and appearance are quite similar to the Common Privet, and they appear to possess equal hardiness. In case one kind should be sold out during the season I should not hesitate to recommend either of the others as a substitute.

Various Barberries, Spiraeas, Lilacs, etc., are used for hedges and screens, but must not be formally pruned as the Privet.

Windbreaks may serve the purpose of a hedge, but are allowed to grow taller. Trees are used instead of shrubs. The best trees for the purpose are the Honey Locust and Russian Olive.

Ligustrum amurense, North, Amoor Privet, 18 to 24 inches, \$8.00 per 100.

Ligustrum lbota, Ibota Privet, 18 to 24 inches, \$10.00 per 100.

Ligustrum vulgare, Common Privet, 18 to 24 inches, \$8.00 per 100.

Colorado Evergreens

Ultimate success with evergreens depends very largely upon the way the stock is grown and the way it is dug, handled and packed for shipment. Fine specimen evergreens do not just happen; the quality has to be grown into them. This demands certain soil characteristics, artificial shade for the young stock and other facilities which the average nursery does not possess. Rockmont Nursery is exceptionally well located as to quality of soil, water supply and natural protection against extremes of temperature and wind. The stock was never finer, and every specimen sent out will be dug by hand with a firm ball, and securely burlapped for shipment. This practically insures against loss with the added advantage that every tree will put on a good growth this season.

The transplanting of evergreens in the nursery at regular intervals develops a dense, compact specimen with a wonderful system of fibrous feeding roots. It does not however, tend toward a rapid increase in height, and it consequently costs more to produce this class of stock grown in wide rows with plenty of room to develop. But it is infinitely more valuable than carelessly grown stock or that which has been grown on loose, rocky or sandy soil which will not adhere to the roots. Our soil is a heavy black loam with just enough clay to give it a good texture, and when interwoven with a mass of fibrous roots it easily holds in place.

STANDARD TRANSPLANTED EVERGREENS.

My standard evergreens are all once or twice transplanted, are stocky and well rooted, grown in the open without shade for one or more seasons. They are not as heavy stock as the older "specimen" grades, but they have reached the stage of development where they will quickly acquire density.

At the following prices trees will be dug with a ball of earth and burlapped. Packing for shipment is also included. For distant shipments where the weight of the ball of earth would make a heavy charge for transportation I advise removing part of the ball, packing the partially exposed roots in damp moss. When requested this will be done without additional cost.

Orders for standard evergreens will be received at the hundred rate, provided the customer will make up an order to a total of one hundred trees in any assortment desired, or to the amount of \$60.00; all to be ordered at one time, packed in one lot and delivered to one address. Other stock cannot be included to make up the number or amount.

STANDARD EVERGREENS.

Price each per 12 per 100

Abies concolor, Silver Fir or Balsam.
 12-18 inches ----- \$.60 \$ 6.00 \$ 45.00
 18-24 inches ----- 1.00 10.00 75.00

Juniperus Scopulorum, Colo. Silver Cedar.
 12-18 inches ----- 1.00 10.00 75.00
 18-24 inches ----- 1.50 15.00 100.00

Juniperus Siberica, Prostrate Juniper.
 6-10 inches ----- .60 6.00 45.00

Picea pungens, ordinary.

Colorado Spruce, green to blue.
 12-18 inches ----- .75 7.50 60.00
 18-24 inches ----- 1.00 10.00 75.00

Picea pungens glauca, Selected blue form.

Colorado Blue Spruce.
 12-18 inches ----- 1.25 12.50 90.00
 18-24 inches ----- 2.00 20.00 125.00

Pinus flexilis, Rocky Mountain White Pine.

12-18 inches ----- .75 7.50 60.00
 18-24 inches ----- 1.00 10.00 75.00

SPECIMEN EVERGREENS

As already indicated, Specimen Evergreens are the result of a happy combination of soil conditions, environment and brains. Even then, not all will conform to my required standard. I have trees in stock which I can sell for less money, but the following prices are for perfect specimens, several times transplanted, with good roots and symmetrical tops. In comparing prices remember that height alone cannot by any means establish value. I will take pleasure in showing you these specimen trees in the nursery, because I know they will please the most exacting customer.

Charge for Packing. When less than four specimen evergreens are ordered, packing for shipment will be charged additional at cost. Four trees or more of similar grades will be packed free. Customers who visit the nursery can save the packing charge if prepared to take their trees by their own conveyance. Six of one kind and grade at the dozen rate; twelve or more in any assortment will be sold at the dozen rate or lowest price quoted.

SPECIMEN EVERGREENS.

	Price, each per 12	
Juniperus Scopulorum, Colo. Silver Cedar.		
2-3 feet -----	\$2.00	\$20.00
3-4 feet -----	3.25	32.50
4-5 feet -----	5.00	50.00
5-6 feet -----	7.00	
Picea pungens, Ordinary.		
2-3 feet -----	1.50	15.00
3-4 feet -----	2.75	
4-5 feet -----	4.50	
Picea pungens glauca, selected blue.		
2-3 feet -----	3.25	32.50
3-4 feet -----	4.75	
4-5 feet -----	6.00	
Pinus flexilis, very fine.		
2-3 feet -----	2.00	
Pinus Mughus, Selected compact form.		
1-1½ feet -----	1.25	12.50
1½-2 feet -----	2.00	

COLLECTED EVERGREENS, SEEDLINGS, ETC.

Some of the kinds which I grow in the nursery, and a few others, can be supplied in "Collected" stock; that is, trees dug directly from the mountains. When properly dug and handled these give good results. If dug with a ball they can usually be supplied a little cheaper than standard transplants, and if dug without ball and packed immediately in damp moss they can be sold very much cheaper, provided a sufficient quantity is required.

The season for collecting in the mountains, on account of the higher altitude, follows immediately after growth begins at the nursery, and consequently prolongs the shipping season, making it safe to ship as late as June first.

Small seedling evergreens are not recommended unless the customer is prepared to plant in beds, shade with lath screens, and water with a spray. If planted in the open in this climate a very large proportion would perish. When the customer bears in mind the fact that most of my specimen evergreens are from 8 to 12 years old, the saving in price by planting very small stock will not appear such an attractive consideration.

Prices for collected evergreens will be quoted upon request. The following kinds can be furnished:

Abies lasiocarpa, Alpine Fir.
 Juniperus scopulorum, Silver Cedar.
 Juniperus Siberica, Prostrate Juniper.
 Picea Engelmanni, Engelmann Spruce.
 Picea pungens, Colo. Blue Spruce.
 Pinus Murrayanus, Lodgepole Pine.
 Pinus scopulorum, Bull Pine.
 Pseudotsuga Douglasii, Douglas Spruce.

Colorado Native Shrubs

Most of the common shrubs used in ornamental planting are so well known that no description is necessary, or at least one may readily refer to any of my former catalogues or to some other source of information. The native shrubs of the Colorado Mountains are not so well known, and I have decided to review them briefly as below.

In considering hardiness, it should be remembered that the lines of equal temperature in crossing the continent from east to west, bend very far to the southward when passing the Rocky Mountains. The climate of Colorado, so far as the hardiness of its native vegetation is concerned, corresponds to Dakota, Minnesota, Southern Ontario and the New England States. No fear need be entertained that our Colorado native shrubs will show any lack of hardiness south of the line indicated. Again, some of them have unusual resistance to drought, and a marked ability to endure bleak and exposed positions.

The more important shrubs of this list have repeatedly demonstrated their ability to thrive in parks and large grounds in the semi-arid climate of Colorado where

but little attention could be given to watering and cultivation. Very likely similar problems occur in other states where our Colorado shrubs would afford the best possible solution.

For prices refer to the general list of shrubs.

Alnus tenuifolius, Western Alder. A small tree with smooth gray bark, suitable for waterside, but will grow well in drier places. For prices, see trees.

Amorpha canescens, Lead Plant. Dwarf, half-shrubby, not exceeding two feet in height, finely cut, silvery-green foliage and slender spikes of garnet or purple flowers; will survive drought and poor soil.

Amorpha fruticosa tenuifolia, Indigo Bush. 4-6 feet; pinnate foliage with small leaflets and spikes of brown-purple flowers. Adaptable to almost any soil or situation.

Ampelopsis vitacea, Woodbine. A vine of remarkable vigor, having the largest foliage of any species of *Ampelopsis*. It climbs freely by tendrils like a grapevine. Trained to a wire netting it will afford quickly a permanent shade or screen. The berries are attractive to birds. For prices, see vines.

Berberis Fendleri, Rocky Mountain Barberry. 3-4 feet; this little-known shrub of our southwestern mountains stands in a class by itself, and is distinct from all others. The bright scarlet berries are borne in the greatest profusion and remain plump and glossy even till the flowers appear the following spring. The bushes with age spread laterally forming broad mases. The autumn foliage is very brilliant. The twigs in winter are bright brown and are covered with a network of slender spines of the same color. It is hardy and as easily cultivated as other Barberries.

Berberis repens, Oregon Grape. An evergreen creeping shrub only a few inches high, extending by underground stems or runners, and most suitable for shaded places. The clusters of golden yellow flowers are delightfully fragrant and appear very early in spring. The foliage resembles Holly, is evergreen, but turns to beautiful shades of red and russet in sunny places during winter. Valuable as a ground cover for dry places and under trees.

Betula fontinalis, Rocky Mountain Birch. A large shrub, branching from the ground, with smooth purplish brown trunks and branches. Extremely hardy and easily grown. For price, see trees.

Cercocarpus parvifolius, Mountain Mahogany. 4-6 feet; a Rosaceous shrub with upright wand-like branches, small semi-evergreen foliage, and seeds with long curled feathery appendages.

Clematis ligusticifolia, Western Virgin's Bower. A vigorous and rapid climber, with ample foliage for quick shade or screen. The white flowers are a few weeks earlier

than *paniculata*, and are followed by remarkably showy seed plumes; hardy and very reliable. For prices, see vines.

Cornus stolonifera *Coloradensis*, Colorado Dogwood. An excellent native form of the Red-stemmed Dogwood, the color of the twigs being a deeper shade of red than any other. Used extensively in the Denver parks. A compact bushy plant with clean healthy foliage, dark green above, whitish beneath with superb autumn tints. The clusters of white flowers, green and pearly-white fruit are borne in constant succession all summer.

Corylus rostrata, Hazelnut. The thick rugged foliage, its healthy dark green effect at all times regardless of soil or weather, justify its increasing popularity as an ornamental shrub.

Jamesia Americana, Colorado Mock Orange. Flowers waxy-white, fragrant, in small upright panicles, most closely resembling *Deutzia*. Of dense habit, usually met with as a shapely bush 3-4 feet high, and quite distinct among hardy shrubs. The leaves, deeply veined and coarsely toothed, are covered with a felt of grayish hairs. It grows well in any moderately light loamy soil with sunny exposure or partial shade.

Juglans rupestris, Walnut. A large shrub from the mountains of Western Texas, hardy in Colorado and also in Massachusetts. Like a miniature Black Walnut with light graceful foliage consisting of small narrow leaflets. Nuts very small, produced in clusters.

Lonicera involucrata, Bush Honeysuckle. 3-4 feet; a bush which is attractive throughout the season for its dense masses of dark, healthy foliage, and in summer for the showy purple involucres which enclose the ripening fruit, and which render it entirely distinct from all other hardy shrubs. Thrives in sun or shade and very hardy.

Opulaster monogynus. (*O. glabratus*). Small Nine-bark. 3-4 feet; a shrub of neat habit with the floral aspect of a spiraea; blooms profusely in early spring, the white or rose-tinted flowers in numerous small umbels blooms well in partial shade.

Opulaster pubescens, *Opulaster*. 5-6 feet; remarkably attractive all the season for its superb, deeply lobed, maple-like foliage which assumes rich autumn tints. The showy, white flowers are produced in such profusion that the wreath-like branches bend with their weight. Thrives in partial shade as well as full sun, and in any soil.

Opulaster Ramaleyi, (*O. intermedius*)

Ramaley's Opulaster. 6-8 feet; of strong and vigorous constitution, having the same flowering characters and profusion of bloom, but differing in foliage and style of growth. The leaves are of firm texture and the plant is of such vitality that it will thrive in exposed places where many shrubs would fail. All of the *Opulaster*s are practically free from insects or other pests.

Potentilla fruticosa, Shrubby Cinquefoil. 2-3 feet; a dwarf shrub of compact, bushy habit, desirable for foregrounds; the yellow flowers, like large Butter-cups, are very showy, and last in constant succession all summer; one of our best native shrubs.

Prunus Besseyi, Dwarf Sand Cherry. 2-4 feet; a dwarf shrub with spreading or reclining branches, dark glossy foliage, the white flowers in small clusters are borne the entire length of the leafy branches. The fruit which is the size of the Morello cherry, is black and frequently so abundant as to load the branches to the ground; somewhat astringent but well liked for jelly.

Prunus melanocarpa, Western Choke Cherry. 8-12 feet; fragrant white flowers in drooping racemes, fruit black, astringent, but used for jellies, etc. The foliage is of thick texture and resists wind and drought.

Rhus glabra cismontana, Western Sumac. 4-6 feet; very nearly like the common sumac of the eastern states, but has fewer and thicker leaflets and smaller fruiting panicles. One of the very best drought-resisting shrubs, glorious in its autumn colors, and picturesque in winter.

Rhus trilobata, Three-leaved Sumac or Squaw Currant. 3-5 feet; the Northern Colorado form of this exceedingly variable shrub is of dwarf, spreading, diffusely branching habit. The leaves are small, trifoliate, of smooth, thick texture. The fruit, which is bright scarlet and produced in terminal and axillary clusters, ripens in early summer and makes a most vivid contrast with the foliage. It produces no suckers from the roots and the latter penetrate to a great depth, enabling the plant to retain a perfectly fresh appearance during prolonged drought. Being easily grown, free from pests and possessing ironclad hardness, it is all to the good as an ornamental.

Ribes cereum, Red Currant. 3-4 feet; a spineless, bushy shrub with pink flowers and musky red fruit.

Ribes saxosum, Wild Gooseberry. 3-4 feet; a nearly thornless species of robust habit with erect branches and purple-black acid fruit. The large, lobed foliage give the plant a distinctly ornamental appearance.

Ribes longiflorum, (*R. aureum*) Golden Currant. 4-6 feet; a shrub of decided excellence, with clean foliage which assumes fine autumn colors. The rich, spicy fragrance

of the golden flower clusters makes it well worth growing.

Robinia Neo-Mexicana, Pink Locust. 20-30 feet; among flowering trees none surpasses the New Mexican Pink Locust. It grows along the mountain streams of southern Colorado to an altitude of 7,000 feet, and is entirely hardy. It is used as a shade tree in Denver and Colorado Springs, but is at its best when left untrimmed and allowed to form large bushy masses, either as isolated groups, or as a background for other planting. It thrives in any soil, either wet or dry, and requires no particular care. In general habit it is like the common Black Locust, *R. pseudacacia*, except that the foliage is paler and the flowers are a glorious shell-pink. It blooms when only a few feet tall in large full clusters which are richly fragrant. For prices, see trees.

Rosa Arkansana, Prairie Rose. 1-2 feet; always dwarf, blooming in clusters, the flowers very fragrant and produced in long succession. The scarlet fruit remains bright all winter.

Rosa Fendleri, (*R. Woodsii*) 4-6 feet; our tallest rose; the stems are upright and become stout with age. It branches freely, forms good clumps and the fine autumn coloring, the persistent red fruits, and bright purple-red of the twigs in winter make it very desirable either as an individual clump or for massing.

Rubus deliciosus, Rocky Mountain Bramble or Thimble Berry. 4-5 feet; this, the most popular of our native shrubs, stands unique in the Raspberry family for its wonderful flowering habit and in the entire absence of spines and prickles. It makes a rounded spreading bush, and in June bears fragrant snow-white flowers as large as single roses and like them in form. It grows both along streams and on dry hillsides, in any soil, and is a satisfactory and reliable shrub in cultivation, entirely hardy.

Shepherdia argentea, Buffalo Berry. 6-10 feet; in its beautiful silver foliage, hardness and easy culture this is like the Russian Olive, to which it is related. A large shrub of excellent habit, holding its foliage till very late, clean and free from insects, and refined enough for the most exacting requirements; berries bright red.

Symphoricarpos occidentalis, Wolfberry. 2 feet; a large-leaved species with opal-white berries in clusters. Will make a satisfactory growth in poor soil and among trees, the clumps extending slowly to form large masses.

Symphoricarpos oreophilus, Trailing Snowberry. 4-5 feet; an entirely distinct type of Snowberry, and the only kind worth growing for its flowers which are like miniature honeysuckles, either pink or white, and are produced in myriads all over the

bush. In mid-summer these are replaced by pearly-white berries. The bush has gracefully spreading and arching branches, thriving in the sun or shade, wet or dry soil. Old clumps measure 8 feet broad, the branches sweeping to the ground on all sides.

Symphoricarpos pauciflorus, Dwarf Snowberry. 1 foot; a miniature of the well known Snowberry, and may be used successfully wherever a very small under-

growth is desired.

Viburnum Lentago, Black Haw. 10-12 feet; low bushy tree, symmetrical in form, dark glossy foliage which turns to red and orange in autumn; a native of Colorado and especially valuable for this region.

Vitis vulpina, Wild Grape. Valuable for covering arbors, fences or anything where a luxuriant growth of foliage is desired. The flowers are not showy, but are deliciously fragrant.

Ornamental Shrubs

The following shrubs are strong, standard grades, except those designated as small plants. With a very few exceptions, all are Colorado-grown and fully acclimated.

Each, per 12			
<i>Amorpha canescens</i> , Lead Plant.			
Strong plants	.35	3.50	
<i>Amorpha fruticosa tenuifolia</i> , Indigo Bush.			
2 to 3 feet	\$.35	\$3.50	
5 to 6 feet	.75		
<i>Aralia pentaphylla</i> , Five-leaved Aralia.			
2 to 3 feet	.50	5.00	
<i>Berberis aquifolium</i> , Holly-leaved Barberry.			
Strong plants	.35	3.50	
<i>Berberis repens</i> , Oregon Grape.			
Collected plants, \$1.00 per dozen, \$5.00 per hundred, \$35.00 per thousand. Not less than half dozen sold.			
<i>Berberis Thunbergii</i> , Japanese Barberry.			
12 to 18 inch, bushy	.25	2.50	
1½ to 2 feet	.35	3.50	
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i> , Common Barberry.			
2 to 3 feet	.35	3.50	
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i> , Purple Leaf.			
3 to 4 feet	.35	3.50	
<i>Berberis Fendleri</i> , Rocky Mt. Barberry.			
1 to 1½ feet	.35	3.50	
<i>Caragana arborescens</i> , Siberian Pea.			
2 to 3 feet	.35	3.50	
3 to 4 feet	.50	4.50	
<i>Caragana Chamlagu</i> , Chinese Pea.			
2 to 3 feet, strong	.35	3.50	
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i> , Button Bush.			
3 to 4 feet, bushy	.50		
5 to 6 feet, clumps	.75		
<i>Cercocarpus parvifolius</i> , Mt. Mahogany.			
2 to 3 feet	.35	3.50	
<i>Cornus paniculata</i> , Dogwood.			
Small clumps	.35	3.50	
<i>Cornus Coloradoensis</i> , Colo. Dogwood.			
2 to 3 feet, clumps	.50	4.50	
<i>Cornus Siberica</i> , Red-stemmed Dogwood.			
2 to 3 feet	.35	3.50	
3 to 4 feet	.50	4.50	
<i>Corylus rostrata</i> , Western Hazelnut.			
Clumps	.35 cents and	.50	
<i>Cydonia Japonica</i> , Japan Quince.			
2 to 3 feet	.35	3.50	
<i>Euonymus alatus</i> , Japanese Wahoo.			
2 to 3 feet	.75		
<i>Euonymus Europeus</i> , Strawberry Bush.			
2 to 3 feet	.35	3.50	
3 to 4 feet	.50	4.50	
<i>Jamesia Americana</i> , Wild Mock Orange.			
1 to 2 feet	.35	3.50	
2 to 3 feet	.50	4.50	
<i>Juglans rupestris</i> , Walnut.			
2 to 3 feet	.35	3.50	
<i>Ligustrum Ibotia</i> , Japanese Privet.			
3 to 4 feet	.35	3.50	
<i>Ligustrum Regelianum</i> , Royal Privet.			
2 to 3 feet	.35	3.50	
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> (See Hedge Plants).			
Lilac (See Syringa).			
<i>Lonicera grandiflora rosea</i> , Pink H.			
2 to 3 feet	.35	3.50	
3 to 4 feet	.50	4.50	
<i>Lonicera involucrata</i> , Colorado B. H.			
Small plants	.35	3.50	
<i>Lonicera Morrowi</i> , Japanese B. H.			
3 to 4 feet	.35	3.50	
4 to 5 feet	.50	5.00	
<i>Lonicera Ruprechtiana</i> .			
3 to 4 feet	.50	4.50	
<i>Lonicera Tartarica</i> , Tartarian B. H.			
2 to 3 feet, pink or white	.35	3.50	
3 to 4 feet, pink or white	.50	4.50	
<i>Opulaster opulifolia</i> , Opulaster.			
3 to 4 feet	.50	4.50	
<i>Opulaster monogynus</i> , Ninebark.			
Small clumps	.35	3.50	
<i>Opulaster pubescens</i> , Ninebark.			
2 to 3 feet, clumps	.35	3.50	
<i>Opulaster Ramaleyi</i> , Ramaley's Opulaster.			
2 to 3 feet	.35	3.50	
3 to 4 feet	.50	4.50	
<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i> , Mock Orange.			
2 to 3 feet	.35	3.50	
<i>Philadelphus grandiflorus</i> , Large M. O.			
2 to 3 feet	.35	3.50	
3 to 4 feet	.50	4.50	
<i>Philadelphus coronarius aureus</i> , Golden M.O.			
Bushy clumps	.50		

<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i> , Cinquefoil.			
Small -----	.25	2.50	
<i>Prunus Besseyi</i> , Dwarf Sand Cherry.			
2 to 3 feet -----	.35	3.50	
3 to 4 feet -----	.50	4.50	
<i>Prunus Japonica</i> , Flowering Almond.			
2 to 3 feet, white or pink ---	.50	4.50	
<i>Prunus melanocarpa</i> , Choke Cherry.			
3 to 4 feet -----	.35	3.50	
<i>Rhus glabra cismontana</i> , Western Sumac.			
2 to 3 feet -----	.35	3.50	
3 to 4 feet -----	.50	4.50	
<i>Rhus glabra laciniata</i> , Cut-leaved Sumac.			
2 to 3 feet, strong -----	.50	4.50	
<i>Rhus trilobata</i> , Three-leaved Sumac.			
1½ to 2 feet, bushy -----	.35	3.50	
2 to 3 feet -----	.50	4.50	
<i>Rhus typhina</i> , Stag-Horn Sumac.			
2 to 3 feet -----	.35	3.50	
<i>Rhus typhia laciniata</i> .			
2 to 3 feet -----	.50	4.50	
<i>Ribes cereum</i> , Red Musk-Currant.			
2 to 3 feet, clumps -----	.35	3.50	
<i>Ribes longiflorum</i> , Golden Currant.			
3 to 4 feet -----	.35	3.50	
<i>Ribes saxosum</i> , Wild Gooseberry.			
2 to 3 feet -----	.35	3.50	
<i>Rosa Arkansana</i> , Prairie Rose.			
1 to 2 feet -----	.35	3.50	
<i>Rosa Fendleri</i> , Tall Wild Rose.			
2 to 3 feet -----	.35	3.50	
<i>Rosa lucida</i> , Shining Rose.			
2 to 3 feet -----	.35	3.50	
<i>Rosa lucida alba</i> , White Rose.			
1 to 2 feet -----	.50		
<i>Rosa, Harrison's Yellow</i> .			
2 to 3 feet -----	.35	3.50	
<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i> , Sweet Brier.			
1½ to 2 feet -----	.35	3.50	
Extra clumps -----	.60		
<i>Rosa rugosa</i> , Rugosa Rose.			
2 to 3 feet -----	.50	4.50	
<i>Rosa rugosa alba</i> , White Rugosa.			
2 to 3 feet -----	.50	5.00	
<i>Rubus deliciosus</i> , Thimble Berry.			
2 to 3 feet -----	.35	3.50	
<i>Sambucus Canadensis</i> , American Elder.			
4 to 6 feet -----	.50	4.50	
<i>Sambucus nigra laciniata</i> , Cut-leaved Elder			
5 to 6 feet -----	.75	6.00	
<i>Shepherdia argentea</i> , Bpffalo Berry.			
3 to 4 feet -----	.35	3.50	
4 to 5 feet -----	.50	4.50	
<i>Spiraea arguta multiflora</i> , Snow Garland.			
2 to 3 feet -----	.35	3.50	
<i>Spiraea Thunbergii</i> , Thunberg's Spiraea.			
Clumps -----	.35	3.50	
<i>Spiraea Prunifolia</i> , Bridal Wreath.			
3 to 4 feet, clumps -----	.50	4.50	
<i>Spiraea Van Houttei</i> , Van Houtte's Bridal Wreath.			
2 to 3 feet -----	.35	3.50	
3 to 4 feet -----	.50	4.50	
<i>Spiraea A. Waterer</i> , Crimson Spiraea.			
2-year clumps -----	.35	3.50	
<i>Spiraea callosa alba</i> , White Spiraea.			
2-year clumps -----	.35	3.50	
<i>Spiraea Billardi</i> , Pink Spiraea.			
2 to 3 feet -----	.35	3.50	
<i>Spiraea Douglasii rosea</i> .			
2 to 3 feet, clumps -----	.35	3.50	
<i>Spiraea Salicifolia alba</i> .			
3 to 4 feet -----	.35	3.50	
<i>Spiraea sorbifolia</i> , (Sorbaria).			
Strong plants -----	.35	3.50	
<i>Symphoricarpos occidentalis</i> , Wolf Berry.			
Clumps -----	.35	3.50	
<i>Symphoricarpos oreophilus</i> , Trailing Snowberry.			
Clumps -----	.35	3.50	
<i>Symphoricarpos oreophilus</i> , Trailing Snowberry.			
2 to 3 feet -----	.35	3.50	
3 to 4 feet -----	.50	4.50	
<i>Symphoricarpos racemosus</i> , Snowberry.			
2 to 3 feet -----	.35	3.50	
3 to 4 feet -----	.50	4.50	
<i>Symphoricarpos vulgaris</i> , Coral Berry.			
2 to 3 feet -----	.35	3.50	
<i>Syringa Josikea</i> , Hungarian Lilac.			
Small -----	.50		
<i>Syringa Japonica</i> , Tree Lilac.			
3 to 4 feet, extra fine -----	.75		
<i>Syringa Pekinensis</i> , Chinese Tree Lilac.			
8 to 10 feet -----	2.00		
<i>Syringa Persica</i> , Persian Lilac.			
3 to 4 feet -----	.50	5.00	
<i>Syringa Rothomagensis</i> , Rouen Lilac.			
3 to 4 feet -----	.50	4.50	
<i>Syringa villosa</i> , Pink Lilac.			
2 to 3 feet -----	.75		
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i> , Common Lilac.			
3 to 4 feet -----	.50	4.50	
<i>Syringa vulgaris alba</i> , White Lilac.			
3 to 4 feet -----	.50	4.50	
<i>Syringa, New Hybrid Lilacs.</i>			
Remarkable for vigor and superior hardiness, larger flower, large cluster, and variety of color. I offer fine Colorado-grown stock, both single flowered and double, price of any of the following named varieties, except where noted, 50 cents each, \$5.00 per dozen. Average size of bushes, 18 to 24 inches tall. A few extra strong bushes 30 to 36 inches tall in good variety at 75 cents.			
Hybrid Lilacs, Single flowers.			
<i>Alba grandiflora</i> , white.			
<i>De Miribel</i> , dark bluish violet.			
<i>Ludwig Spaeth</i> , dark purple.			
<i>Rubra de Marley</i> , lilac.			
<i>Vestale</i> , white, 75 cents.			

Hybrid Lilacs, Double flowers.
 Comtesse d'Choiseul, porcelain blue.
 Edouard Andre, clear rose.
 Ellen Wilmot, pure white.
 Madame Antone Buchner, rose, 75 cents.
 Madame Casimir Perier, creamy white, 75 cents.
 Madame Lemoine, white.
 Mathieu Dombasle, clear lilac.
 Maxime Cornu, rosy lilac.
 President Grevy, blue.
 Rene Jarry Desloges, blue, tinted rose.
 Virginite, pink, 75 cents.
 Vivian Morel, bluish lilac.

Hybrid Lilacs, several other choice varieties
 in assortment at \$5.00 per dozen.
 Viburnum molle, Arrow Wood.
 2 to 3 feet----- .60
 Viburnum Lantana, Wayfaring Tree.
 2 to 3 feet----- .50 5.90
 3 to 4 feet----- .60
 Viburnum Lentago, Black Haw.
 2 to 3 feet----- .50 5.00
 3 to 4 feet----- .60
 Viburnum opulus, High Bush Cranberry.
 2 to 3 feet----- .35 3.50
 3 to 4 feet----- .50 5.00
 Viburnum opulus sterilis, Snowball.
 2 to 3 feet----- .35 3.50
 3 to 4 feet----- .50 5.00

Herbaceous Perennials

All the following plants when once planted, thrive and bloom year after year. Permanent planting of perennials will enable you to have more flowers each year with less work; more time for the insistent demands of the present day, without being deprived of recreative enjoyment of the beautiful, which is necessary for our well being.

Economy, versus Increased Expense. Real economy for the purchaser can be maintained only through economy in selling. The cost of labor, materials used in packing, printing, postage and all other operating expenses of the nurseryman have increased very much within the past two years. Unless this burden of expense is to be thrown without mercy upon the purchaser, the nurseryman is confronted by a weighty problem, the solution of which involves better organization for service, and especially the **distribution of labor** in the field and packing grounds to the best possible advantage.

Two Methods. The cost of digging and handling a single plant when preparing for delivery to a customer is often more than the cost of production when grown in quantity. There are two principal methods of handling flower roots for delivery: one is to store them in boxes or barrels in the cellar; I prefer and make use of the other, which is to dig fresh from the field and pack and ship the same day.

Buy Clumps. A clump of any variety of flower is more effective, makes a better display and is distinctly more valuable than a single root, and costs little if any more to make ready for delivery. By selling clumps instead of single roots, I shall reduce the cost of handling to the minimum. This means that the material now furnished in a clump of most varieties will **cost no more than formerly** when bought as single roots. This a practical economy which I am sure will be appreciated by most of my customers under present conditions.

Important Announcement. Because of the necessity made clear in preceding paragraphs, I make the following announcement: that as a war measure, and until further notice, the "clump" will be the least quantity sold of any variety of perennial, except when the price of a single root is also given.

What Constitutes a Clump. So far as possible, natural field clumps will be furnished. When the nature of the plant or the condition of stock will not permit, a "made up clump" of two, three, or four single roots, according to the value per dozen, will be given instead.

Prices and Terms. The price per clump represents full net value; better value than possible for single roots bought separately. The price per dozen and per hundred is for single roots; not clumps. No less than six single roots of one kind or variety will be sold at the dozen rate; twenty-five of one kind at the hundred rate. Prices always include packing for shipment, but transportation is additional; see general terms at beginning of this catalogue.

First column, price per Clump; second column, price per dozen single roots.

General List of Perennials

GENERAL LIST OF PERENNIALS.

ACHILLEA (Milfoil).

Pure white, double, all summer.

Parmica, Boule de Neige-----\$.35 \$2.50

ACONITUM (Monkshood).

Helmet-shaped blue flowers, summer and autumn.

Autumnale. Tall, late, deep blue .35 1.50

Fischeri. Dwarf, porcelain-blue .35 1.50

ANCHUSA (Giant Forget-me-not).

Rich blue tones, long flowering season, strong bushy plants 3 to 5 feet tall, affording a profusion of color.

Dropmore Variety. Rich Gentian-blue ----- .35

AQUILEGIA (Columbine).

The Coerulea variety, blue and white, is the state flower of Colorado; Chrysantha is native of Colorado and southward; Thalictrifolia is a rare Colorado species related to Chrysantha. All are brilliant in coloring and elegant in habit. The various hybrids are remarkable for their long-spurred flowers of large size.

Canadensis. Common American

red ----- .35 1.50

Chrysantha. Golden Spurred C. .35 1.50

Coerulea. Rocky Mountain C. .35 1.50

Coerulea Hybrida. Many colors .35 1.50

Coerulea Alba. Rare pure white .35

Flabelata Nana Alba. Dwarf .35 1.50

Helena. Dwarf blue ----- .35

Nivea Grandiflora. Large white .35 1.50

Thalictrifolia. Creamy yellow .35

Veitch's Long-spurred Hybrids. .35 1.50

ASCLEPIAS (Butterfly Weed).

Two feet, orange-scarlet, August.

Tuberosa. Very brilliant shades .35 2.00

HARDY ASTERS.

Among the showiest of our late-flowering hardy plants, giving a wealth of bloom during September and October. Bloom freely the first season and improve from year to year. Nova Angliae varieties and Nova Belgii Climax are tall, 3 to 5 feet, and the latter has immense clear blue flowers which are the best of any for cutting.

Nova Angliae. Early, deep purple .35 2.50

Nova Angliae Rosea. Clear rose

pink ----- .35 2.50

Nova Angliae Late. Best light

purple ----- .35 2.50

Nova Belgii, Climax. Best light

blue ----- .35 2.50

Nova Belgii, St. Egwin. Dwarf

pink ----- .35 2.50

Parmicoides. Dwarf, early white .35 2.50

White Queen. Late white ----- .35 2.50

CALTHA (Marsh Marigold).

A charming alpine, white flowers like a large Butter Cup.

Leptosepala. White Cowslip ---- .35 1.50

CAMPANULA (Blue Bell).

Indispensable hardy garden flowers, blue or white, in greatest profusion all summer.

Carpatica. Very dwarf ----- .35 2.00

Persicifolia. 2 feet, large flower .35 2.00

CHRYSANTHEMUM (Shasta Daisy).

Magnificent white-rayed flowers 4 or 5 inches across; the Alaska variety is a great improvement over the common sorts; originated by Burbank.

Shasta Daisy, "Alaska." ----- .35 2.00

Shasta Daisy, ordinary. \$5.00 per hundred

SHRUBBY CLEMATIS.

These form erect bushes 1 to 3 feet tall and are worth growing both for flowers and foliage; attractive at all seasons.

Davidiana. Light blue, 3 feet -- .35 2.50

Douglasii. Native, purple, 1 ft. .35 2.00

Fremontii. Rare, distinct habit .50

Integrifolia. Large, dark blue -- .35

Recta. Pure white ----- .35

Scottii. Rare native, blue ----- .50

COREOPSIS.

Lanceolata. Large, golden yellow .35 2.00

CONVALARIA (Lily-of-the-Valley).

Majalis. Well known spring flower ----- .35 2.00

DELPHINIUM (Larkspur).

Mostly tall-growing elegant plants for the hardy border, rare shades of blue, often with rose or plum tints, to pure white. As the named sorts must be propagated by division of the clumps they are of necessity somewhat higher in price.

Belladonna. Pure light blue ---- .35 2.00

Formosum. Dark blue, white eye .35 2.00

King of Delphinium. Double ---- .75

Lamartine. Gentian-blue ----- .50

Moerheimii. Large pure white -- .50 5.00

Queen Wilhelmina. Light blue -- .75

Zuster Lutgen. Double blue ---- .75

DICENTRA (Bleeding Heart).

Spectabilis. Bleeding Heart ----- .35 2.50

DICTAMNUS (Gas Plant).

A very showy border perennial with fragrant foliage and orchid-like flowers of great beauty.

Fraxinella. Flowers rose color -- .35 2.50

Fraxinella Alba. Pure white ---- .35 2.50

FUNKIA (Day Lily, Plantain Lily).

Differs from Hemerocallis in having blue or white flowers and broader foliage. These do best in partial shade.

Fortunei Gigantea. Lilac-blue -- .50

Lanceolata. Late flowering, blue .35 2.50

Minor Alba. Dwarf, pure white -- .35 3.50

Subcordata Grandiflora. White -- .35 3.50

First column, price per Clump; second column, price per dozen single roots.

HARDY FERNS.

For the shady corner in a soil made rich with leafmold, Hardy Ferns will thrive where flowers would fail. When properly prepared, a fern bed needs little care except liberal applications of moisture in dry weather. The following kinds are successful.

<i>Aspidium Filix-Mas.</i> Medium size	.35	1.50
Large size -----	.35	2.50
<i>Aspidium Achrosticoides.</i> Evergreen	.35	1.50
<i>Onoclea Struthiopteris.</i> Ostrich Fern	.35	2.50

HARDY GERANIUM (Cranesbill).

<i>Pratense Album.</i> Pure White	.35	2.00
<i>Sanguineum.</i> Red, edging plant	.35	1.50

GYSOPHILA (Baby's Breath).

<i>Paniculata.</i> White, for bouquets	.35	1.50
<i>Paniculata, Double.</i> Extra fine	.35	3.50

HARDY GRASSES.

Used extensively for beds or clumps, and make a fine tropical effect. The following are medium and tall sorts, very hardy.

<i>Elymus glaucus.</i> 2 feet	.50	
<i>Erianthus Ravennae.</i> 10 to 12 ft.	.50	3.50
<i>Eulalia gracillima.</i> 4 to 6 feet	.50	
<i>Eulalia Zebrina.</i> Variegated, 6 ft.	.50	3.50

HELENIUM (Sneezewort).

Aster-like flowers in rich profusion, late autumn, superb for garden or for cutting.

<i>Autumnale superbum.</i> Pure yellow, 4 feet	.35	1.50
<i>Autumnale rubrum.</i> Copper-red	.35	1.50

HELIANTHELLA (Star Sunflower).

Yellow-rayed flowers, 6 inches across, in early summer, a native of the Colorado mountains, forms neat clumps.

<i>Quinquenervis.</i> 3 feet, June	.35	1.50
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HELIANTHUS (Sunflower).

Perennial Sunflowers make a fine garden display in late summer and are boldly decorative for cutting.

<i>Coloradensis, Lemon-yellow.</i>	.35	1.50
<i>Coloradensis, Orange-yellow.</i>	.35	1.50
<i>Maximiliani.</i> Very late, golden	.35	1.50

HEUCHERA (Coral Bells).

Most desirable dwarf bushy plants with slender sprays of small bright flowers 1½ to 2 feet tall from a robust clump of handsome foliage. The flower sprays appear in great profusion most of the summer and are of great value for cutting.

<i>Brizoides.</i> Bright rose-pink	.35	
<i>Sanguinea.</i> Coral-red	.35	2.50
<i>Sanguinea Alba.</i> Pure white	.35	
<i>Ondine.</i> Ivory-white	.35	

Collection of ten named varieties, \$3.50

HEMEROCALLIS (Yellow Day Lily).

Easiest to grow of the Lily family, thriving everywhere. *Flava* is the fragrant Lemon Lily; *Thunbergii* is similar but much later; *Florham* is the finest golden shade with large flowers. All are desirable and satisfactory.

<i>Dumorteri.</i> Dwarf, brown tinted	.35	2.00
<i>Flava.</i> Lemon-yellow, fragrant	.35	1.50
<i>Florham.</i> Golden yellow	.35	2.50
<i>Kwanso, Plena.</i> Double, orange	.35	2.00
<i>Thunbergii.</i> Late lemon yellow	.35	2.00

HIBISCUS (Rose Mallow).

A robust perennial, forming clumps 3 to 4 feet high and broad. Flowers like a resplendent Hollyhock, of very large size and in constant succession. The Mallow Marvels are greatly improved hybrid varieties with larger flowers and richer tints and bloom from summer till late autumn.

<i>Moscheutos.</i> Light pink	.35	2.00
<i>Crimson Eye.</i> White	.35	2.00
<i>Mallow Marvel.</i> Red	.50	2.50
<i>Mallow Marvel.</i> Pink	.50	2.50
<i>Mallow Marvel.</i> White	.50	2.50

IRIS (Flag, Fleur de Lis).

The Iris group, including the German and Japanese varieties, stands very close to first place among hardy flowers. They are characterized by simple cultural requirements, large showy flowers, often fragrant, and producing a succession of magnificent blooms from March or early April to mid-summer. Among the various species, the *Pumila* varieties are the first to bloom, followed by the native *Missouriensis* and the wonderful white *Ingebourg*. *Siberica* and its white variety *Snow Queen* are of marvelous beauty and should be in every collection.

<i>Pumila Cyanea.</i> Dwarf blue	.35	1.50
<i>Pumila Eburnea.</i> Creamy white	.35	1.50
<i>Pumila Florida.</i> Yellow, shaded darker	.35	1.50
<i>Pumila Formosa.</i> Large, deep blue	.35	1.50
<i>Ingebourg.</i> Grand large white	.35	2.00
<i>Missouriensis.</i> Native, light blue	.35	1.50
<i>Pseudacorus.</i> Robust, clear yellow	.35	2.00
<i>Siberica.</i> Gentian-blue	.35	2.00
<i>Siberica, Snow Queen.</i> Snow-white	.35	2.00

GERMAN IRIS.

The following choice varieties 35 cents per clump, single plants \$1.50 per dozen. Fifty choice named varieties of German Iris, all labeled, one clump of each variety, \$17.50.

<i>Bismark.</i> Yellow, shaded brown.
<i>Flavescens.</i> Canary-yellow.
<i>Florentina Alba.</i> White, tinted blue.
<i>Gracchus.</i> Crimson, veined white.
<i>Honorable.</i> Brown and gold.

First column, price per Clump; second column, price per dozen single roots.

Gypsy Queen. Smoky bronze.
 Madame Chereau. White, edged blue.
 Plumeri. Pprple, shaded bronze.
 Rigolette. Yellow and mahogany.
 Spectabilis. Rich purple.
 Amas. Blue and purple.

JAPANESE IRIS.

A grand collection, twelve named varieties, one strong clump of each for \$4.00. Divided roots, assorted but not labeled, \$2.00 per dozen, \$15.00 per hundred.

LEUCOCRINUM (Sand Lily).

A charming native for the rockery or sunny border, crystal-white flowers in early spring.

Montanum. (per hundred, \$6.00) .35 1.50

LIATRIS (Blazing Star).

Ligulistylis. Large purple heads .35 1.50

Punctata. Dwarf, purple spikes-- .35 1.50

LILIUM (Lily).

Lilies do well in the border among other plants that are not too rank in growth. The following may be planted in the spring.

Elegans. Deep orange, spotted--- .35 1.50

Elegans atrosanguineum. Red--- .35 1.50

Croceum. Orange scarlet, large--- .35 2.50

Tigrinum Splendens. ----- .35 1.50

LYCHNIS (Maltese Cross).

Chalcedonica. Orange-scarlet---- .35 2.00

MERTENSIA (Bluebell).

Ciliata. Native, profuse bloomer .35 1.50

HERBACEOUS PEONIES.

Peonies are conceded first place among hardy flowers, and are one of my leading specialties. I recommend fall planting and offer only a few standard varieties this spring. They must be planted very early. The stock is extra strong 2-year clumps, at the uniform price of 75 cents per clump. No divided plants except in autumn.

Dr. Bretonneau. Deep pink.

Festiva Maxima. Large pure white.

Floral Treasure. Clear pink.

Formosa Alba. White, cream center.

La Tulipe. White, splashed red.

Mle. Leonie Calot. Blush pink.

Marie Jacquin. Water Lily Peony.

Meissonier. Brilliant red.

Mons. Bouchardetaine. Rose-red.

HARDY PHLOX.

Choice clear pure colors which give brilliant effects. The clumps offered are strong and can be divided if desired. No garden is complete without Phlox; only when planted in large groups or masses is its brilliancy displayed to the best advantage.

Coquelicot. Dazzling scarlet----- .35 2.50

Eclairer. Rose, shaded lilac-- .35 1.50

F. Antone Buchner. Large white .35 2.50

F. G. von Lassburg. Pure white. .35 1.50

Henry Murger. White, pink eye. .35 1.50

Huxley. Lavended, very large-- .35 2.50

Le Mahdi. Dark purple----- .35 1.50

R. P. Struthers. Bright red----- .35 1.50

Rynstrom. Pure pink, extra---- .35 2.50

Von Hochberg. Rich crimson--- .35 2.50

Miss Lingard. Especially valuable for its early blooming, being a month earlier than other sorts; flowers white with faint eye, fragrant and extra good for cutting ----- .35 2.50

PENTSTEMON (Beard Tongue).

Barbatus Torreyi. Scarlet, 3 feet .35 1.50

PLATYCODON (Japanese Bell Flower).

A Blue Bell with flowers of large size, preceded by balloon-shaped buds; profuse bloomers for a long period.

Grandiflora. 2½ feet, blue----- .35 1.50

Mariese. Dwarf, large flower--- .35 1.50

RANUNCULUS (Butter Cup).

Repens Flore Plena. Double yellow ----- .35 2.00

RUDBECKIA (Cone-flower).

Indispensable plants for the hardy border, giving a wealth of bloom and fine for cutting.

Golden Glow. Double yellow---- .35 1.50

Newmanii. Brown-eyed Susan--- .35 1.50

Subtomentosa. Late yellow----- .35 2.00

SALVIA (Flowering Sage).

Easier to grow than Larkspur, later in season of bloom, the flowers a pure shade of light or dark blue, these occupy a place among autumn flowers for which there is no substitute.

Azurea grandiflora. Light blue-- .35 1.50

Pitcheri. Dark blue, late----- .35 1.50

SEDUM (Stonecrop).

Rock plants or low border plants with thick, succulent foliage and showy flowers.

Album. Mossy foliage, white---- .35 2.50

Spectabile. Rose color----- .35 2.50

Spectabile Brilliant. Crimson--- .35 2.50

Stoloniferum. Pink----- .35 2.50

Shasta Daisy, (See Chrysanthemum).

SOLIDAGO (Golden Rod).

Golden Wings. Tall, new----- .35 2.00

Spectabilis. Dwarf, fragrant--- .35 2.00

SPIRAEA (Meadow Sweet).

The herbaceous varieties have feathery flower plumes and very handsome foliage. Succeed best in rich, moist soil and half shade.

Aruncus. Grand white, 4 feet--- .35 3.50

Filipendula. Double white----- .35 2.50

Ulmaria. Late, double white--- .35 2.50

Lobata. Rose pink----- .50

First column, price per Clump; second column, price per dozen single roots.

STATICE (Sea Lavender).

Might be described as a lavender baby's Breath, feathery plumes two feet tall and nearly as broad. May be dried as an everlasting.

Latifolia.35 2.50

THALICTRUM (Meadow Rue).

Very graceful, with finely cut foliage resembling a Maidenhair fern; sprays of white or tinted flowers.

Folygamum. 4 feet..... .35 2.50

TRITOMA (Torch Lily).

Torch lilies do best in a mellow loam.

The following is the only kind that has proved reliably hardy.

Quarterniana. Red, shaded yellow35 2.50

VERONICA (Giant Speedwell).

Longifolia Subsessilis.35 2.50

YUCCA (Spanish Bayonet).

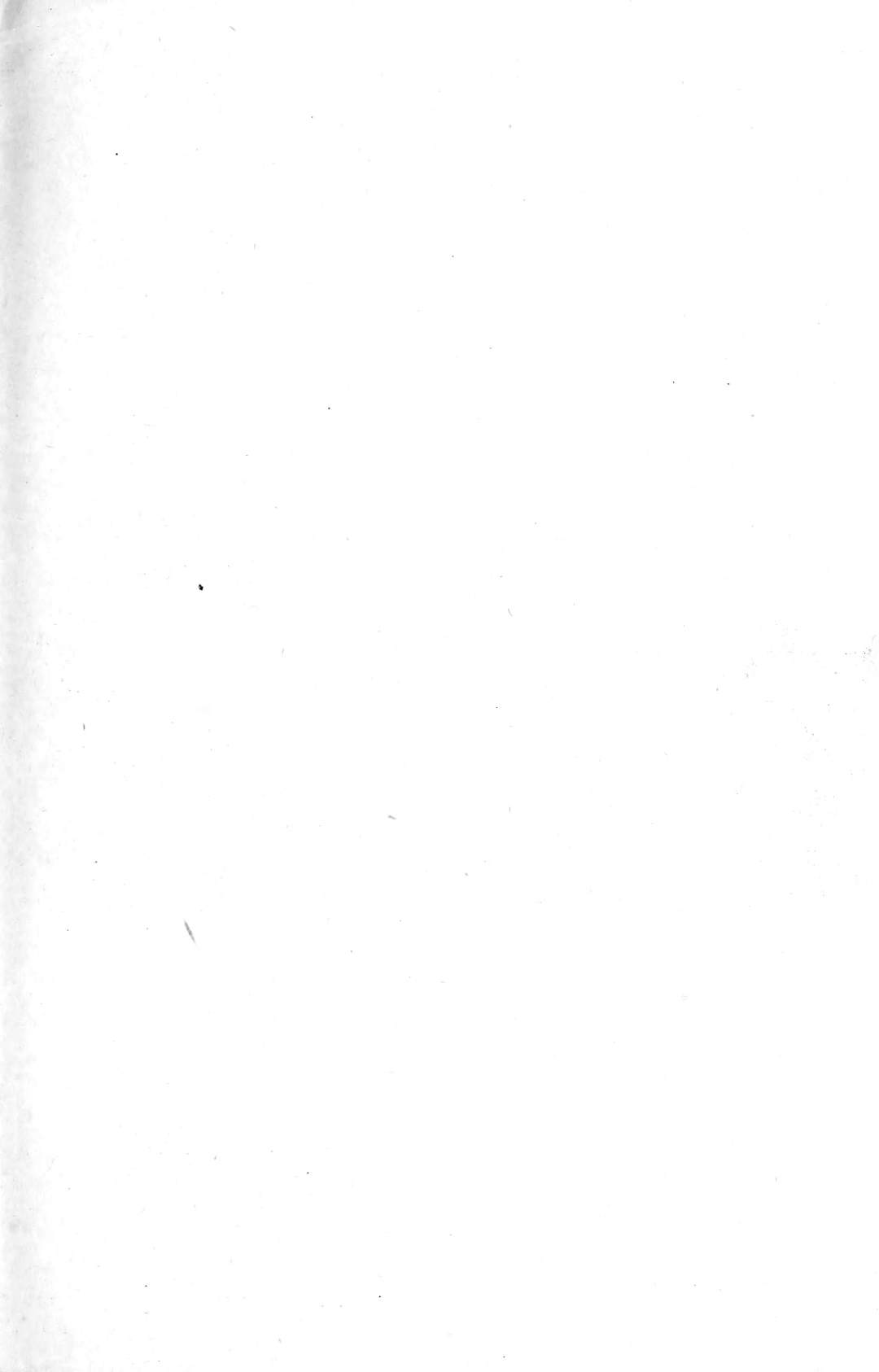
Evergreen foliage plants for border or rockery, showy liliaceous flowers. All the following are hardy.

Baccata. Large thick leaves---- .35 1.50

Glauc. Narrow foliage----- .35 1.50

Filamentosa. ----- .35 2.00

Harrimaniae. Dwarf----- .35 1.50



Evergreens, Hardy Flowers Trees, Shrubs and Vines



VIEW LOOKING ACROSS ROCKMONT NURSERY IN WINTER.

Rockmont Nursery

D. M. ANDREWS, Owner

Boulder, Colorado
